

A souvenir set of decimal coins from the first minting in 1967 by the Royal Mint, London, for the New Zealand Government.

New Zealand changes to decimal currency on Monday, 10 July 1967.



POUNDS, SHILLINGS, PENCE - £.s.d

Decimal currency replaces the pounds, shillings, and pence (£.s.d) system based on 2 halfpence to a penny, 12 pence to a shilling, and 20 shillings to one pound. Pounds are counted on a decimal basis. Two shillings (florin), one shilling, and sixpenny coins used in the £.s.d system are interchangeable with decimal coins and are retained in circulation at the equivalent values of 20c, 10c, and 5c. They are the same weight and diameter as the corresponding decimal coins. The half-crown, bearing a similar design to the one dollar coin, was withdrawn in May, 1965.

The denominations and designs of coins used with the £.s.d system are shown on this page at actual size. The kiwi on the florin is retained in the equivalent value 20c coin, but faces in the opposite direction. The one shilling and 10c coins both bear the words "one shilling" to reflect the link between the two currency systems and both show a Maori motif. 3d., 1d., and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. coins have no corresponding value in the decimal system and are to be withdrawn when the changeover to the decimal system is completed.

DOLLARS AND CENTS - \$c

The dollar-cent system is made up of a dollar worth 10/- in \mathcal{L} .s.d. The dollar is divided into 100 cents each worth 1-1/5d.



THE DESIGNS OF THE DECIMAL COINS IN THIS FOLDER

ONE DOLLAR (\$1)

Mr William Gardner of London designed the reverse of the dollar coin. The Ensigns Armorial of New Zealand on their shield surmounted by the Royal Crown surrounded by two fern fronds and with the words "one dollar" underneath the shield. A wave pattern (emphasising New Zealand's insularity) appears around the periphery of the coin. The words "Decimal Currency Introduced, July 10, 1967" are incused around the outer edge of the coin. Note: This coin was issued in limited quantities only for commemorative purposes. It does not circulate.

Mr James Berry of Wellington, New Zealand, designed the reverse of the 50c, 20c, 10c, 5c, 2c, and 1c coins.

FIFTY CENTS (50c)

Captain Cook's bark "Endeavour" sailing south with Mt. Egmont in the distance below the figure 50. The edge of the coin has five equally spaced quarter-inch plain segments separated by segments with coarse graining.

TEN CENTS (10c)

A Maori carved head or Koruru under the figure 10 with Maori rafter patterns, and with the inscription "one shilling" underneath the design. The edge is grained.

TWO CENTS (2c)

Two golden kowhai flowers and leaves surrounding the figure 2. The edge is plain.

TWENTY CENTS (20c)

A kiwi facing right, with a fern bush in the background and the figure 20. The edge is grained.

FIVE CENTS (5c)

A tuatara (native lizard) curled on a coastal rock on which is superimposed the figure 5. The edge is grained.

ONE CENT (IC)

A stylised fern leaf enclosing the figure 1. The edge is plain.

The obverse of these coins depicts the effigy of Her Majesty the Queen in profile wearing a diamond tiara of festoons, scrolls, and collett spikes, with the inscription, "Elizabeth II, New Zealand" and the date of the year. The designer was Mr Arnold Machin of London.

These coins have been sealed at the Royal Mint in the transparent partitioned envelope. If they are kept sealed in this envelope, the rate of tarnishing, normally expected from contact with air, will be reduced.

DIAMETERS, WEIGHTS, AND COMPOSITION OF DECIMAL COINS

				Weight	
	Coin	Diameter		Imperial	Metric
	Denomination	Inches	Millimetres	Grains	Grammes
CUPRO-NICKEL	\$1	1.525	38.74	420	27.216
(75% copper, 25% nickel)	50 cent	1.25	31.75	210	13.608
	20 cent	1.125	28.58	174.545	11.31
	10 cent	0.93	23.62	87.272	5.655
	5 cent	0.765	19.43	43.636	2.828
BRONZE	2 cent	0.83	21.08	64	4.147
$(97\% copper, 2\frac{1}{2}\% zinc,$	I cent	0.69	17.53	32	2.074
$\frac{1}{2}\%$ tin)					

A one cent coin weighs exactly half a two cent coin. Five, 10, and 20 cent coins also form a separate weight-value series, as do the 50c and \$ coins.

Brief History of New Zealand Coinage

New Zealand first issued its own silver coinage in 1933 to replace British coins. These coins were in 50% silver alloy. Cupro-nickel was introduced in 1947, and has been used since then except for the 1949 crown which was a silver alloy. New Zealand's first bronze coins (halfpennies and pennies) were issued in 1940 at the time of New Zealand's centennial celebrations. All coins have been struck by the Royal Mint, London.

The reverse designs of the £.s.d coins remained the same since the first issue, except when a special half-crown was issued in 1940 to commemorate the centenary of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi. Commemorative crowns of a face value of five shillings or fifty cents were issued in 1935, 1949, and 1953. All were 1.525 inches in diameter and 436.36 grains weight.

New coins of 1c, 2c, 5c, 1oc, 2oc, and 5oc denominations were introduced on 10 July 1967 together with a commemorative dollar.

R. E. OWEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND-1967

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